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## BILL TO RESTRICT CHINESE

Immigration Introduced in the House  
by Rep. Robertson.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBERS

Named and Made Special Order for To-  
day—Appointments of President Con-  
firmed—Senator Schmidt's Business  
Depression Resolution in the Senate

**C**HINESE immigration to the islands is to be restricted in the future under stringent provisions of an Act introduced in the House Thursday by Rep. Robertson. This makes the fourth bill fathered by that energetic member, and from indications Rep. Robertson will have a large amount of hard work to accomplish during the session.

**Senate.**  
SIXTH DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

The consideration of the appointments made by the President was the principal work of the Senate Thursday.

After the opening ceremonies, a resolution was submitted and adopted fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Senate at \$10 a day and that of the Sergeant-at Arms and Messenger at \$4.

A communication from the House was also read asking for the appointment of members of joint committees.

Sen. Schmidt introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to consider the cause of the depression in the trade of the country, the committee to consult with the business men of the country and make suggestions as to the best means of dealing with present conditions.

The resolution was read and referred, President Wilder stating that he would announce the committee later. Sen. Baldwin gave notice of a bill for the establishment of an electric plant at Hilo.

The special order of the day was then taken up and the Senate chamber cleared for executive session. The session was a comparatively short one, and resulted in the endorsement of all appointments except that of W. R. Castle. Some opposition headed by Sen. McCandless arose on this point and the matter was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs consisting of Sens. Baldwin, Brown and Kahuana. At the close of the executive session the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday morning.

## House of Representatives.

After routine matters had been disposed of Chairman Rycroft presented a lengthy report on sections of the Land bill that had been referred to the Public Lands Committee. Laid on table for consideration with the bill.

Rep. Richards reported for the Special Committee on naming House members of the Council of State. The report was as follows:

"Your Special Committee appointed to nominate names for the members of the Council of State to be elected by this House begs to report as follows. After due consideration we nominate the following gentlemen: Mark P. Robinson, John Eas, D. L. Naone, Geo. W. Smith, A. G. M. Robertson.

On motion of Rep. Robertson the report was made special order of the day for Friday.

Rep. Robertson asked that privilege be granted him to read by title bill regulating sale of goods by traveling agents. Read and ordered printed.

Rep. Hanuna propounded the following questions to the Minister of Interior.

First—Are there any lands ready to be converted into Homestead Lands immediately after the final adoption of the Land Act of 1895?

Second—If any, where are they situated?

Rep. Robertson asked leave and introduced an Act to Restrict Chinese Immigration.

A suspension of the Rules was asked for by Rep. Kamaooha, in order that Act No. 4, to Regulate the Currency, might be considered. The motion was withdrawn after a few remarks by the Attorney General that public business would be facilitated by continuing work on the Land bill.

At this point the House went into Committee of the Whole, Rep. Kamaooha in the chair.

chase other lands in accordance with the provisions of this Act was adopted.

There was considerable debate on Section 23, relating to surrender of a whole or portion of a lease.

The Attorney-General said there had been strong opposition to the section when considered in the Executive Council, also in the Senate. He favored passage as in the printed draft.

Minister Damon opposed the section. He thought there should be no provision for surrendering any portion of a lease.

Rep. Robertson spoke strongly in favor of the printed draft. The recommendation of the committee that the section pass as in the draft was adopted.

Violations of any of the conditions by lessee as named in Section 31 brought out opposition on the part of several members.

Rep. Hala said that under the printed section people in the respective districts would be entirely at the mercy of the Commissioners. No provision was made for appeal, thereby depriving one of a constitutional right. Possession of the demised premises should be obtained by due and legal process.

Rep. Hanuna favored the printed section. Lawyers were in the habit of drawing defective bills in order to get fees for prosecuting and defending same. On recommendation of committee the section was adopted as in the bill.

Report of Labor Commission on Strikes and Arbitration was distributed to members.

In considering Section 47, regarding right of title, Rep. Hanuna succeeded



HON. G. P. KAMAHOA, MEMBER FROM SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT, AND VICE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

In amusing the House by the assertion that only good children should be allowed to inherit lands acquired from the Government.

After consideration of sections up to 51, the House, at noon, took a recess till 1:30.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
Considerable progress was made during the afternoon, and when the committee rose at 3 o'clock sixty three sections of the Land bill had been acted on.

Speaker Naone read a message from the Senate announcing standing committees of that body on Joint Rules. Referred to Committee on Rules.

At 3:25 the House adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday morning.

## SONS AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Officers and Board of Management Elected—Historical Event.

The Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was organized at the office of the Hawaiian Investment Company on last Monday, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Hon. P. C. Jones, president; Chief Justice A. F. Judd, vice-president; John Effinger, secretary; Prof. W. D. Alexander, registrar, and W. J. Forbes, treasurer.

Rev. D. P. Birnie, J. Walter Jones and H. W. Severance were elected to serve with the officers named as a Board of Management. The meeting was enthusiastic and with the present and prospective applicants there will be about fifty members to comprise the Hawaiian Society. It is intended in the near future to give an historical entertainment by the society.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

Tenders to be Opened and Scheduled Special Meeting Saturday.

A short session of the Board of Health was held yesterday, there being present with President Smith, Dr. Wood, Members Lansing, Waterhouse and Executive Officer Reynolds.

The meeting was called for the specific purpose of considering tenders for supplies to the Board of Health. Executive Officer Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were authorized to open and receive the bids, report to be made at a special meeting of the Board on President Smith's law office Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

## SAY FAREWELL TO PUNAHOU.

Graduating Exercises of Class of '95 Last Evening.

INTERESTING ESSAYS DELIVERED

Large Audience of Friends Showered Flowers and Congratulations—Excellent Musical Program—Prize Winners of the Year—Words of Pres Hosmer

The class of '95 as active members of Oahu College are no more. They were honorably mustered out of service amid flowers and music and pretty surroundings Thursday night at the Central Union Church.

The stage was very tastefully decked with potted palms, ferns and magnolia blossoms. Across the arch of the organ loft was a floral design of wild jessamine and oleander blossoms bearing the class motto of "Noblesse Oblige." On either side were shields of the same material on which were "OC" and the figures '95.

The church was well filled with members of the college, the alumni and the many friends of those who took part in the exercises. The choral class of the school occupied seats within the choir. Trustees and teachers of the college occupied seats directly in front of the platform, and President Hosmer and the seven members of the graduating class, six young ladies and one young man were seated in a half circle upon the stage.

After the opening prayer by Rev. C. M. Hyde, President Hosmer announced Miss Ada R. Whitney as the first essayist of the evening. Miss Whitney gave an original discussion of a thoroughly original subject, "The Evolution of the Bachelor Maid." Evolution is defined as the story of creation or the history of ourselves. Miss Whitney noted that the typical "old maid" of fifty years ago was fast being replaced by the bachelor maid, a creature of today. A picture of the old-fashioned gossip was drawn, and the narrow mind that was the outcome of a narrow life. With the bachelor maid, there is nothing of the gossip silliness of bygone years. She gives her attention to higher objects than marriage. The cause of this change is due to the advance of women all along the line of social life. In former days the home was supposed to be the one only proper sphere for woman. She must wait like a rose to be plucked, and if not plucked her life was a sour acquiescence to fate. Old maids were also made fun of and were the butt of witlings. In 1838 a college in Ohio dared to open its doors to women. The experiment produced a revelation. As soon as it was found that women were able and willing to receive higher education more schools arose, and from the dispersion of knowledge woman's plane of life was raised. Miss Whitney regarded the bachelor maid as one of the greatest blessings of the century. She would make a better wife and mother for having learned the independence of womanhood.

"Our Future" was the subject of Miss Mattie L. Richardson's essay. She noted the various ways in which happiness is sought. Money and position cannot buy it. Too often success leads to excess. True happiness is to glorify God and serve him forever. The daily duties allotted are molded into a perfect life as is clay in the potter's hands. Our future lies in our own hands. It is for us to make and we shall be happy or unhappy as we obey in our life the laws of God.

The Girls glee club led by Miss Axtelle gave the first musical selection, "Night Sings on the Wave." The piece was rendered in a most excellent manner and received a hearty encore.

"Our Poor Relations" was the topic dwelt upon by Miss Agnes Alexander. The term poor relations was made to apply to the animal kingdom whose good treatment should become a matter of interest to the world. It is often said that the horse knows more than the man who drives it. Animals have reasoning power and memory, and often display love and self sacrifice. Man's superiority to lower animals does not justify his being tyrannical. Abraham Lincoln showed kindness to animals as a boy, and later in life freed thousands of slaves. Nero as a child, as might be expected by his later life, often displayed gross cruelty to beasts. It is religion that gives the highest examples of humanity toward animals. Even in Christian countries the average life of animals is far from a comfortable one. They are worked until useless, and then put away as a piece of old furniture. There is also need of reform in what is called sport. Thousands of animals are being slaughtered for pleasure. It is said to think that the women of Christian countries are the worst enemies of the birds. The world is waking. Many humane societies and bands of mercy are being formed. Teachers are in duty bound to instruct their children to show mercy toward the animal kingdom.

Miss Alexander throughout her essay made a strong plea for the religious consideration of animal life.

Miss Lillian A. Hapai gave an excellent rendering of "Noble Oblige" depicted in the "Last Days of Pompeii." Though interrupted by the commotion caused by the fire alarm, Miss Hapai carried her part through with merit.

The rendition of the Mozart's Twelfth Mass by the Choral class was worthy of particular notice. The class was led by Miss Axtelle and accompanied by Mrs. Judd at the organ and Miss Castle as pianist. The chorus was in good voice and the expression excellent throughout.

"The Reign of Peace" its history and lessons was Miss Rorson's theme. She noted the trend of nations to settle their differences by arbitration rather than by force of arms. As the European races divided among the different countries of the two continents the bond of peaceful union was constantly being strengthened and arbitration in politics and industry was becoming the spirit of the hour.

Miss Charlotte V. C. Hall gave an interesting historical sketch of Punahou and its past work. Her essay opened with the details of the legend of Punahou. The picturesque spot was the favorite visiting place of Kamehameha I. In 1829 the grounds were presented to Rev. Hiram Bingham, and in 1841 the school was founded by Rev. Daniel Dole, father of the President of the Republic. Rice Hall was built in 1846 and Dole Hall in 1848. In 1853 the Government gave a new charter for Oahu College, and under the direction of E. G. Beckwith the college grew and prospered. The past is known. What may we not hope for the future of Punahou? Attention was called to the crying need of a gymnasium for courses of physical culture. Great and good men had gone forth from the college, and with display of the same spirit that has marked the past, Punahou will ever be the source not only of learning, but of noble and pure influences.

The commencement song was sung by the Boys' Glee Club, and received an encore.

The last speaker on the program was Edward Woodward, who delivered a most excellent address on the "Need of Education" as applied particularly to the Republic of Hawaii. The future of our country depends upon men of culture, wisdom and strength. The essence of tyranny exists not in the strength of the strong but the weakness of the weak. The problem of life is not to make life easier but to make man stronger. The one great need of a free nation is education. Not an education of cramming but thorough, complete digestion of the learning of the centuries. Education must be personal; it must be broad. It should give to each man that reserve strength without which no man can be successful. A man should have a reserve of skill, intelligence, character, purpose, reputation and love. When every man has reserves like these he has no need for special favors. He needs no legislation. Problems of government must be decided for right or wrong. If decided for wrong, it must crop out sooner or later and the people must pay the penalty. It was the dream of the founders of the American Republic that the people should select their wisest men each year to make their laws. This was followed for a time and good laws were the result. Today representatives are sent to Congress to do the will of the people. If the people are to rule they must be educated. In this Republic of Hawaii there must be education of the masses if we are to have good government. Right thinking has been our privilege. Right acting is now our duty. Let the youth of the land so prepare themselves that the government shall be in every sense of the word of the people and for the people. Mr. Wood held the attention of the audience remarkably for such a youthful orator and was accorded liberal applause at the close.

The parts were all well delivered and showed careful study and training both in the text and delivery.

President Hosmer presented the diplomas with the following remarks: It becomes my pleasant duty to award the diplomas, certificates that these young people have completed with honor the course of study in Oahu College. For five years they have been under our special care, and I can testify to their earnestness and their high ideals of life.

Because you have received much, my friends, the world has a right to expect much from you. And I would have you remember the motto you have chosen for this occasion—"Noblesse Oblige." Your position has its obligations. The safety of this little republic of the Pacific lies in its youths and maidens. "Give me the boys," said old Baron von Stein, "and I will save Prussia." Give me the youth here in Hawaii and the problems of social and political life will be rightly solved. Our young people must be taught intelligence and virtue, to have the power of self-control and to be loyal supporters of good government. They must enter upon their careers as citizens with an adequate idea of their duties and responsibilities. Then shall the safety of free institutions be assured, and, as our young friend has said, government of and for and by the people will have an abiding place in Hawaii.

President Hosmer also announced the following prize winners. For excellence in declamation, W. R. Castle, Jr., and Miss E. Rix, were awarded prizes, and for the best work in the English branches, Charlotte Hall and Lillian Hapai were the successful scholars.

After the benediction by Rev. D. P. Birnie, friends of the graduating class gathered about the stage to congratulate them upon the success of the graduating day and wish them a future quite as pleasant and meritorious as has characterized their work in school.

Having read Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to my family and found it to be a first-class article, I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends. J. V. FOSTER, Westport, Cal. For sale by all medical dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents



IMMIGRATION TO THE ISLANDS

Interesting Paper of Prof. Alexander Before Social Science Club.

EXPERIMENTS OF FORMER YEARS.

Various Nationalities Introduced as Agricultural Laborers - Colonies Brought in by W. M. Gibson - Effects of American Reciprocity Treaty, Etc.

The subjoined interesting treatise on Immigration was read by Prof. W. D. Alexander before the last meeting of the Social Science Club:

Preliminary Reflections

During the legislative session of 1878 the project of introducing East Indian coolies into these islands was warmly discussed. The member from Hamakua advocated the mixing of Asiatic races with the Hawaiians to improve the stock. "Look at my native island, Great Britain," said he, "the original Britons mingled with the Saxons and the Danes and the Normans and the result was the world-conquering English race." At this point Philip of North Kona asked and was granted leave to put a question. He said, "Will the member from Hamakua please to inform us whether the Britons appropriated money to import the Saxons and the Danes and the Normans? A general laugh ensued and the reply is not recorded. If Philip were now living he would see his patriotic forebodings fully justified.

To a growing state, in the formative period of its existence, immigration is a matter of vital importance. To old and overpopulated countries, emigration to relieve the pressure of a congested labor market, may become an imperative necessity. A compact and homogeneous nation, stationary in numbers, like France, may afford to be indifferent to the subject. But to the growing communities of America, Australia and Hawaii, the character as well as the amount of their immigration are matters of supreme importance.

Even the Great Republic with her unequalled power of assimilating foreign elements has been compelled to close her Western gate against the Chinese, and is striving too late to regulate the human tide that is pouring through her Eastern gate. It is not merely the large proportion of paupers and criminals in this recent immigration that is alarming, but also the fact that it is imbued with a set of ideas that are diametrically opposed to the fundamental principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty. Every steamer dumping its motley herd of immigrants at New York, swells the ranks of socialistic anarchy. If such a nation with half a continent at its disposal, cannot stand and vindicate its immigration, much less can this "pin-head" Republic at the Cross-Roads of the Pacific.

Fortunate indeed was the United States in the character of the early immigration, which so firmly laid the foundations of the Republic. The Puritan and the Scotch-Irish settlers were not land speculators or gold hunters or, in the main, operatives from the towns, but hardy, self-reliant, God-fearing farmers. They did not hang around the seaports, demanding employment of the State, but pushed into the heart of the forest with the axe and the rifle, to hew out homes for themselves and their children. Nor were they spoiled by too rapid material prosperity. On the contrary, they were hardened by persecution, by cold and famine, and by the cruel wars, which compelled them to "fight or perish." It is by centuries of such stern discipline, and by the necessity of making sacrifices for principle, that a great people is formed.

Australia, in some respects a model, is in others a warning for other young countries. Her recent troubles seem to be owing not only to a vicious and system but also to the fact that a majority of her emigrants have been townspeople and artisans, imbued with strong caste prejudices and socialistic theories. Those who have studied the subject, say that the English middle class, the farmers with small capital, have preferred to emigrate to the United States and Canada. Other causes have concurred to bring about the present unhealthy state of affairs in those colonies. How could there be stability in an ultra-democratic state, exempt from the burdens and responsibilities of national government, with nearly four-fifths of the adult population dependent on wages, with one-half of the private lands held by less than one sixteen-hundredth of the people, and a majority of the total population crowded into the great cities; with the governments the chief employer and the laborer the ward of the nation, and with the resulting lack of self-reliance visible everywhere? Nowhere, it is said, are class lines more strongly drawn. These remarks apply especially to New South Wales, and not to New Zealand, where more healthy conditions prevail. I beg pardon for the digression.

It is a truism as old as the Greek poet Alcæus, that it is not land, nor climate, nor wealth that constitute a state, but men - "who know their rights," but "know their duties," too.

It is one thing to "exploit" a country, to extract from it its latent wealth, and another to build up in it a civilized state. Holland and Venice are well known examples of these truths, especially the latter, which, amidst its sand banks and lagoons, not only became the foremost commercial and naval power of Europe for centuries, but also produced great state men, philosophers and poets, immortal scholars, and in short, contributed an honorable share to the progress of European civilization.

On the other hand, look at Singapore, an island formerly occupied chiefly by tigers, which under the wise policy of the British Government and with unrestricted immigration, has now become a city of 200,000 souls, and a great port of call for shipping. But who will pretend that this motley aggregation of human beings is capable of self-government or of forming an independent state? It cannot live and prosper except as a British Crown Colony of a despotic type.

These islands have not yet become a Singapore, but we have gone danger-

ously far in that direction. History shows that an intelligent middle class is an essential element of every country that aspires to self-government. Such a government can be perpetuated only by men who have been educated in it, so that they can comprehend its workings and appreciate its benefits.

A narrow plutocracy tends to corrupt both rulers and ruled and cannot permanently stand without foreign support. The tonic basis of support should be as broad as conditions will permit. The political importance of small holdings was ably set forth in a paper read before this association by President Dole in 1886, and none will deny that a class of intelligent farmers, who own their own homes and do their own work and their own thinking, is the best safeguard of freedom, and of the rights both of labor and of property. It should be the chief object of the government in promoting immigration to build and foster this element of the national life, the choicest as well as the most difficult of all to preserve.

Although the course of emigration is generally controlled by economic and natural laws, yet experience has shown that much can be done by private associations and by governments to mould the character and control the destiny of young states. Thus Kansas was rescued from slavery by organized, assisted immigration from the Free States.

As the late John L. Stevens said, this is the meeting place of the East and the West, and it will soon be decided whether the Oriental or the Occidental types of civilization are to prevail. But it is only of late years that the serious nature of this "struggle for life" has been appreciated by our legislators. Many even now consider that the Asiatic, as the "fittest" man to "survive," will and ought to triumph.

Historical Sketch.

During the last forty years the chief object of every Hawaiian administration has been to supply the demand for cheap agricultural labor. At the same time there have not been wanting friends of the native Hawaiians who have advocated the introduction of people of "cognate races," who should become amalgamated with them, and infuse new life into their decaying stock. Various experiments have been tried with this end in view. Nor have patriotic statesmen been wanting who have opposed the importation of male laborers exclusively, and have advocated Government assistance for the introduction of families of suitable character to become permanent citizens of the state, but with only partial success.

The First Coolie Immigrants.

In the latter part of the year 1851, Captain Cass, of the bark Thetis, was employed by the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society to bring 180 Chinese coolies under special contract for their passage and advanced wages. These coolies were engaged for five years at \$3 per month, in addition to their passage, food, clothing, housing and medical attendance.

The cost of importing them was \$50 apiece, and an advance of \$6 each was made to them in China, this last to be refunded out of their wages after their arrival. The next year Captain Cass brought about 100 more who gave satisfaction as laborers.

The Pitcairn Islanders.

Kamehameha III, desiring to encourage the immigration of a class of people likely to make good citizens, endeavored to obtain the consent of the British Government to the removal to these islands of all the inhabitants of Pitcairn's island, to be settled as tenants on the Crown lands.

This project, however, failed, because General Miller stated that his government would never allow them to transfer their allegiance and become Hawaiian subjects. It is to be regretted that this promising experiment was not tried.

The Board of Immigration.

It was not till December 30, 1864, that the "Bureau of Immigration" was constituted for the purpose of superintending the introduction of immigrants, and soon afterwards an ordinance was passed forbidding the introduction of any contract laborers into the kingdom without the express license of the Board of Immigration.

In April, 1865, Dr. Hillebrand was sent on a mission to China, India and the Malay archipelago, to collect information and to make arrangements for the importation of laborers. The following July he sent about 500 Chinese coolies on two vessels from Hongkong. The total cost of their passage averaged between \$50 and \$60 per head. Several other small companies arrived from various quarters during the next two years. But this class of immigrants was even then very much disliked, especially by tradesmen and mechanics, who soon found them dangerous competitors.

Cognate Races.

The idea of re-peopleing this country with races "cognate" to the Hawaiians, found much favor, and attempts to carry it out were made in several directions. In June, 1868, an act was passed authorizing the Board of Immigration to bring in Polynesians of both sexes, and to bind them out to service under contract. Accordingly, the following year, Captain English was sent in command of the Mameloa on a cruise to the South, returning with 84 Manahiki from Reirson's island and Humphrey's Island. The following September Captain English was sent again, in command of the R. W. Wood, and brought back 42 Brikabakas, so-called, from Danger Island. These last people turned out to be very unsatisfactory, and most of them were sent home on the schooner Annie, Captain Babcock. The experiment of introducing Polynesians was then dropped for about ten years.

For many years Walter Murray Gibson advocated the introduction of Malay-Siam settlers, who, he said, would "infuse fresh blood from a kindred source into the decaying Hawaiian race." He pointed to the rapid growth of Singapore and of the Malay settlements on the coast of New Guinea as examples of what might be done. Made Varny, who was then Hawaiian envoy in Europe, corresponded on this subject with the Government of the Netherlands, which replied that it could not permit any such emigration as was proposed for in its East India possessions. To Mr. Gibson's great disappointment, the scheme of sending him to the East Indies, as Commissioner of Immigration, was given up.

The next cognate race which was sought for was the Japanese. A long correspondence on this subject was carried on with Mr. Eugene Van Keel, Hawaiian Consul in Japan, and in January, 1868, he sent 148 Japanese laborers by the "Scioto." These people were under three years' contracts for wages at \$4 per

month besides food, lodging and medical attendance. They gave excellent satisfaction, but before long false reports of ill-treatment reached Japan, in consequence of which two commissioners were sent in 1870 to investigate their condition.

Although the commissioners admitted that they found no ground for complaint, they took forty of their countrymen to Japan, binding each one to labor three years in order to reimburse their government for the expense of the return passage.

Gibson's Lanai Colony.

It was in the same year, 1870, that Mr. Gibson brought out from the United States a little colony of white immigrants to Lanai to cultivate his lands on shares. According to Mr. Gibson, the agreement was "that each person should take up at least twelve acres of land for a period of twelve months, the proprietor to supply them meanwhile with lodgings, working animals and tools. The crop was to be equally divided between landlord and tenant. Should the latter refuse to carry out his part of the contract, his deposit of \$35 for passage money should be forfeited." Owing to the severe drought which prevailed during that year and other causes the experiment proved to be a sad failure, and the unfortunate immigrants denounced the Shepherd of Lanai as a cruel impostor. At best, it was a visionary, impractical scheme.

The Hawaiian Immigration Society.

The Hawaiian Immigration Society, composed of the chief business men of this country, was founded November 6, 1872, but little seems to have been accomplished by it. Its secretary, Walter Murray Gibson, in the first report properly stated the building up of a nation to be "the vital question, without which we cannot hope to maintain an independent organization," and he never ceased to recommend the Malay races as a class of settlers who would not much affect the identity of the Hawaiian race, and whose gradual influx would harmonize and strengthen the native stock.

The Kidoiprocity Treaty with the United States, which went into effect in September, 1876, created a pressing demand for labor. The relative merits of immigrants from China, Japan, the Malay Archipelago, Hindostan, the Azores, Madeira and the islands of the South Pacific were discussed at length, with respect to their qualities as laborers or colonists, their adaptation to amalgamate with the native Hawaiians, etc.

Great efforts were made, especially by Mr. Godfrey Rholes and a Mr. Horne from Mauritius, to induce the Government to make a convention with England in regard to the importation of Hindoo coolies from British India, and Hon H. A. P. Carter, while in England, in 1877, made personal inquiries on this subject at the Foreign Office and the Immigration Bureau. His report on the onerous conditions required by the Indian government, and on the character of the Hindoo coolies, was very discouraging, and all efforts in that direction were dropped for the time.

Portuguese Immigration.

At the same time arrangements were made through Dr. Hillebrand, who was residing on the island of Madeira, for the immigration of Portuguese from that island and the Azores. The pioneer company of 180 Portuguese arrived here September 30, 1878, by the Priscilla, from Funchal, followed by the Ravenscrag, from Madeira, with 419 Portuguese, and the Highflyer, from the Azores, with 332 passengers. The business was conducted through Hoffnung & Co., of London, and the first three companies signed no contracts till after their arrival here. After that time, however, the signing of contracts before embarking was made a *sine qua non* by the Hawaiian Government.

In 1882, Hon. H. A. P. Carter succeeded in negotiating an immigration convention with Portugal, and during the first six years about 7000 people were brought in from the Azores and Madeira. The Board of Immigration had wisely instructed its agent that "no townspeople were wanted nor women unwilling to work." In 1880, Mr. C. H. Dickey of Haiku wrote to the Bureau of Immigration that there were in the State of Illinois a number of Portuguese with their families desirous of emigrating, and asked assistance in bringing them here. But the Board replied that there were no funds available for that purpose. From what we now know of those people, it is much to be regretted that the suggestion was not acted upon. In bringing in the Portuguese the Government "built better than it knew," for though not of a race cognate with the Hawaiian, they are the most valuable accession yet made to the population of this country. At the present time, the total number of Portuguese, including those born here, is not far from 13,000. Their industry and thrift need no praise from me, while the reports of the Chief Justice credit them with the lowest percentage of crime of any nationality in the islands. At the same time they have a laudable ambition to own and till lands of their own, and are entirely free from European anarchism. This, however, may not be the case with those from the mainland of Portugal.

Polynesian Immigration Again.

Persistent efforts have been made to introduce Polynesian laborers, but the results have been very unsatisfactory. In 1877 Captain Mier was sent to Fiji and New Zealand to inaugurate emigration from the islands of the South Pacific to this country. He purchased the brig Storm Bird and sent her on a cruise to Rotumah and the neighboring islands for laborers. Several trips were made by this vessel, under Captain Jackson and a Mr. Freeman.

The bark Hawaii also made several trips to Micronesia, while the Pomare was sent to the New Hebrides. The Hawaii was wrecked on Tarawa, January 28, 1881, and the Storm Bird on Bonham Island the following August, while returning South Sea Islanders to their homes. During 1878 and the following six years nearly 2,000 Polynesians, mostly from the Gilbert Islands, with a sprinkling of black Melanesian cannibals, were introduced into this country. It was a costly experiment. Neither as laborers nor as citizens did they give satisfaction, and nearly all of them have since been returned to their homes.

Mr. W. N. Armstrong's Report.

In January, 1881, His Majesty Kamehameha set out on a tour around the world, accompanied by Hon. W. N. Armstrong, as special commissioner of immigration, who made it his chief object to investigate the whole subject and to ascertain the conditions under which foreign governments would sanction it. His position gave him exceptional facilities for collecting information, and he made an exhaustive and valuable report. In regard

to the Hindoos, he reported that they were "not suitable or desirable as immigrants." Of the Malays, his opinion was equally unfavorable. The Sultan of Johore informed him that his own people, the Malays, were too idle and shiftless to be depended upon, and that he was therefore looking to China and the East Indies for laborers. Mr. Armstrong spoke favorably of the Portuguese, but called attention to the same difficulty which confronts us today, viz: "That while there is a population of only 60,000 souls, and while it is estimated that a population of 600,000 may be comfortably supported here, there is little or no public or private land which is ready for immediate entry and occupation by immigrants. The United States, Canada, Australia and South America offer to the most desirable emigrants that which they desire and will have, viz: the homestead."

Chinese Immigration.

The Hawaiian Government had not hitherto assisted Chinese immigration, except by paying a bonus on women of that race brought into the country. In 1866 the Chinese numbered but 1200, while in 1878 they had increased to nearly 6000. During the next few years there was a steady influx of Chinese free immigrants, which finally assumed alarming proportions. During the last five months of 1880, 2239 Chinese immigrants arrived, and the next spring five "tramp steamers" came from China in quick succession, bringing nearly 700 passengers apiece. Every one of these steamers was infected with small-pox. When over 3000 of these people had been landed here in three months, the Hawaiian Government was obliged to telegraph to Hongkong to stop the invasion.

In April, 1883, it was suddenly resumed, and within twenty days five steamers arrived from Hongkong, bringing 2553 Chinese, followed the next month by 1100 more, with news that several thousand more were ready to embark. Among these steamers was the famous Madras, with cases of small-pox on board.

The Government promptly sent a telegram to the Governor of Hongkong, refusing to receive any further immigration of male Chinese. Regulations were afterwards published limiting the number of Chinese permitted to land from any one vessel to twenty-five, and providing for the issue of passports, as at present. In 1883, in accordance with instructions received from the British Secretary of State, the Governor of Hongkong refused to grant permits to any Chinese whatever to come from that port direct to Honolulu. In spite of this the influx of Chinese continued on a large scale. In 1885 the excess of Chinese arrivals over departures was 1484, and the following year 1002. At last, February 11, 1886, new regulations were published forbidding the landing of any Chinese passengers whatever without a passport issued to him or her according to law. It was high time, for the number of Chinese in the islands reached 21,000 that year, since which time it has diminished to about 15,000. Every Legislature since 1886 has passed laws re-enacting or amending the regulations just mentioned and providing penalties for their violation. In 1892 an Act was passed which authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to issue conditional permits to enter the Republic for a limited number of Chinese laborers under stringent conditions, binding them not to engage in any other occupation while here, and to leave this country as soon as they shall cease to follow their vocation as agricultural laborers or domestic servants.

Immigrants From Northern Europe.

In the year 1880, the Board of Immigration agreed to assist the mission of Captain L'Oange to Norway to procure immigrants, by paying half the passage of the women and full passage for children under twelve years of age. Under this arrangement the ship Beta, from Drammen, Norway, arrived in Maunaloa Bay, Maui, February 18, 1881, with 327 adults and 65 children, and on May 4, the Musea reached Honolulu with 223 passengers. They were immediately given employment on the plantations, but very soon began to harass the Board with complaints in regard to their food and lodging. Accordingly, in October, a Mr. Grip, Commissioner from Sweden and Norway, arrived and spent five weeks in sifting the many frivolous charges that had been made. He afterwards made an elaborate report to his own Government, which entirely exonerated the employers from blame.

From his account it appears that but one-tenth of them were real agriculturists, too many of them having been recruited from the idle class of the towns. At the same time not a few of them have turned out to be good citizens.

In November, 1880, Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. were authorized to procure immigrants from Germany on the same terms that were granted to the Norwegians. On June 18, 1881, the bark Ceder arrived from Bremen with 124 passengers, 34 of whom were children, for the Lihue plantation. In October, 1882, the bark Lolani arrived from Bremen with 183 passengers, and in 1883 the ship Ehrenfels with 595 more, including 240 children. There has never been any trouble on the Lihue plantation, but the immigrants by the last two vessels were restless and discontented, and gave their employers no peace until their contracts were cancelled. The majority of them emigrated to the United States on the expiration of their contracts. On the whole, the experiment of Northern European immigration cannot be considered to have been a success.

Japanese Immigration.

The arrival of the first company of Japanese immigrants by the Scioto in 1868, and their subsequent experience, have already been related.

After a long correspondence, in 1884, the consent of the Japanese Government was obtained for the emigration of its subjects to these islands on certain conditions.

The first company sent out under this agreement, consisting of 936 Japs, including 91 children, arrived in the City of Tula February 9, 1885. It was stipulated that twenty-five per cent. of the wages of Japanese laborers should be paid to their Consul, to be returned to them at the expiration of their contract. Mr. K. Inouye came in June, with the next company of immigrants, as a special commissioner, and Mr. Nakayama was appointed inspector. Numerous misunderstandings arose between these people and their employers during the next four months, in regard to which Mr. Gibson said, "The number and character of these complaints, coming as they do, from a portion of 720 people engaged in service here, exceed anything that the Hawaiian Government has had to deal with in the whole course of the

immigration into this country of about 30,000 laborers of other races."

The Japanese Government suspended the emigration for several months. Meanwhile special inspectors were appointed to assist in settling disputes, the Japanese were made to understand that while here they were subject to the Hawaiian laws and courts, and there was soon a much better understanding between them and their employers.

Count Inouye, in behalf of the Japanese Government, required and received assurances from Gibson that the restrictions on Chinese immigration should not be relaxed.

At length, in March, 1886, an Emigration Convention was concluded and ratified with Japan.

Since then the increase of the Japanese population has been constant and rapid. The total number amounted in 1890 to 12,363, and at the present time is not far from 26,000. They have found out how to evade the Act relative to the landing of aliens by borrowing the required \$30 from their local bank. The last report to the Planters' Association showed that only half of their number were then employed on plantations. They manifest an increasing tendency to settle permanently in the islands with the approval of their government. Under the "most favored nation" clause of the treaty of 1871, the Japanese Government has claimed for them entire political equality with any other class of foreigners in the country. Their characteristic traits are well known to you. As laborers they are more clamorous, fickle and inclined to strikes on small provocation than those of any other nationality. Their competition with white traders and artisans is even more dangerous than that of the Chinese. They are versatile, ingenious and ready to learn new methods. No race in this country appears to be more tenacious of its nationality, or less inclined to renounce its allegiance to its home government and to become thoroughly identified with Hawaii. The presence of so large an Oriental element in our population constitutes the strongest argument now used in the United States against the annexation of these islands to the great Republic.

Statistics.

As a result of forty years of assisted immigration, the population of the Republic, in round numbers, now stands about as follows:

Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians...	40,000
Chinese .....	15,000
Japanese .....	24,000
Portuguese, including those born here .....	13,000
Other Europeans and Americans .....	7,000
Polynesians .....	1,000
Total .....	100,000

In looking over these figures it must be admitted that, as the Labor Commission puts it, "The sugar interest has not improved the body politic," to any great extent, by bringing in settlers of the Caucasian races, fitted to become citizens of a republic. The Portuguese immigration, however, has been valuable, by introducing an industrious and thrifty, non-Asiatic, agricultural class, such as forms the backbone of any country. Many of them will become land-owners on a small scale, and we may expect their children to be educated in the English language and in American principles of "liberty regulated by law." It is therefore to be hoped that before the door is closed against assisted immigration, more of these people may become settled in the islands.

American Immigration.

It is strange that hitherto so little has been done to encourage immigration from the United States. As has been already stated, in order to insure the success of this Republic, it will be necessary to build up and foster an intelligent middle class, who understand the principles and the methods of Anglo-Saxon self-government. To accomplish this desirable object will require more systematic efforts to find settlers of this stamp, and the offer of greater inducements to attract them and keep them here. It will be necessary for private land-owners to cooperate with the Government in laboring for this object, in a patriotic and liberal spirit. The would-be "boomer," whose sole object is to capture the "unearned increment," should be regarded as a public enemy - *hostis humani generis*. The problem which many have despair of solving is how to attract a class of enterprising white colonists who are accustomed to do their own work, and have sufficient capital to establish themselves as independent farmers. It is this class of people that has wrought such wonders in transforming Southern California.

Inducements Offered by Other Countries.

We cannot, as Uncle Sam formerly did, offer every comer a farm. The Mormons not only did this, but advanced the cost of transportation to Utah. Brazil has employed agents in Europe to offer immigrants lands at a low price on long credits, besides free transportation from Rio Janeiro to their final destination in the country.

Some of the states of Brazil have even offered to make advances to the settlers of cash, lumber, seed, tools, etc., on account, to be repaid in four annual installments.

Argentina offers similar inducements, and numerous colonization societies have been formed there to assist colonists in obtaining land and the means of cultivation.

New Zealand, after having discontinued giving assistance to immigrants for many years, is now making fresh efforts to attract farmers with capital who will be willing to take up and improve its lands. Arrangements have been made: First, for advertising the country in the farming counties of England; and second, for combining with the steamship companies to reduce the rates of passage about one-third.

Conclusion.

The new land law just submitted to the Legislature, and the admirable "Report of the Labor Commission on the Coffee Industry" together contain the best solution yet offered of the problem how to promote American immigration of the agricultural class.

Upon the solution of this problem depends the future fate of the Republic, and it will call for a high degree of wisdom and practical skill on the part of the Government as well as the active and patriotic co-operation of private land-owners and capitalists during the next few years, to bring it to a successful conclusion.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

The following are the recommendations of the Labor Commission in its report on the coffee industry. P. S - The Labor Commission strongly recommends that "Vigorous effort

be made to induce an immigration to these islands of farmers now living in the United States, who are accustomed to do their own work, are cultivators of small farms, and who have means sufficient to tide over the time between planting the coffee and its coming into bearing."

It is not recommended that this immigration should be assisted financially by the Government, but that the Government should seek out those who may be desirable settlers, furnish them with full information and advice, and facilitate their settlement here in every way consistent with their entire personal and pecuniary independence. The commission shows that "White men can work in the tropics," and that there is reason to believe that hundreds or even thousands of families will emigrate from the United States, if encouraged to do so, and that there are already two hundred intelligent, enterprising white men, mostly small proprietors, engaged in the coffee industry.

It recommends that an agent of immigration be sent to the United States to facilitate the emigration of desirable emigrants.

The commission also recommends that the Government make arrangements to facilitate the shipment of tropical fruits to the Northwestern States, by guaranteeing freight carriers against loss, for a limited period. Finally it recommends that such disposition be made of the public lands that the largest possible number of individual proprietors may possess it.

The writer would like to inquire what has become of the Bureau of Information, and to suggest the formation of an Immigration Aid Society.

W. D. A.

Look In The Glass

are you ageing fast? See any new wrinkles radiating from the mouth and nose? Look at your tongue; is it covered with a yellowish fur?

It's Your Liver

needs toneing. It's overworked and becoming less active all the time. Set it right and nature will keep it going. Take a rational remedy.

Scribner's Little Liver Pills

are just right. They'll do their duty without weakening the natural functions.

25 CENTS.

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SELLS IT.

If women only knew

the relief from pain, the immediate benefit, the lasting improvement, and the renewed health that comes like magic from taking Brown's Iron Bitters! Thousands tell of actual cures

from the suffering of years - years of misery, the only relief from which seemed to be death. Suffering women be advised! You can get immediate and wonderful benefit from this great remedy. There is no such thing as experimenting with Brown's Iron Bitters - it does cure. One bottle will convince any woman - from the first she will improve. Every druggist has it. It does not stain the teeth or cause constipation.

But Get the Genuine.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

TO BE HAD AT

HOBSON DRUG CO.,

Wholesale Agents.



## TRIBUTE TO SECTY. GRESHAM.

Resolutions Passed by Natives Over  
Death of American Secretary

Fitting Eulogy Expressed to One Who is  
Said to Have Espoused the Cause  
of Hawaiians—Sympathy

Yesterday afternoon at a late hour, according to previous arrangements, a mass meeting of native Hawaiians was held on Union Square to offer resolutions of condolence to the widow of the late Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States.

Long before the hour appointed, natives began to collect on the corners in the vicinity of the Executive building, and at 5 o'clock a crowd of over 300 people had collected.

James Kaula took a position in the center of the throng and read the following resolutions of condolence:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take away from this earth Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, to the realms of the blessed as we firmly believe; and

Whereas, In his capacity of Secretary of State he was asked to investigate matters concerning Hawaii and the wrong done to our Queen and the nation by those in power in the United States; and

Whereas, After he had investigated with great forbearance, he decided that wrong was done to our Queen and our nation, and that it was fitting that the President of the United States should make amends for the wrongs which the servants of that great nation had done; and

Whereas, In all his doings looking toward our good he showed us the highest regard without fear; and

Whereas, It has not fallen upon him to bear the burden of keeping up these wrong-doings which we are now bearing; and

Whereas, It has fallen on the widow and the beloved children the burden of losing such a good husband and a loving parent, it would be a good thing for Hawaiian people to show their feeling of condolence for the great trial which has fallen upon them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we show our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and orphans in the trouble which has befallen them; and we pray to God Almighty to enlighten their thoughts and feelings in the dark hours of sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be prepared and sent to Mrs. Gresham and her children.

Joseph Nawahi, in a few well-chosen words, seconded the feeling expressed in the resolutions of condolence as read.

At the close the natives broke up into small groups and discussed the meeting.

### W. R. CASTLE ENDORSED.

Hawaiian Republican Club Asks  
Senate to Confirm Nomination.

A most enthusiastic meeting of the Hawaiian Republican Club was held last night at American League headquarters, where over forty members assembled to discuss matters of great interest and importance to the society.

The main object of the meeting was the consideration of Hon. W. R. Castle's nomination as Hawaiian Minister to Washington and, in consequence, it received first attention.

Ringed speeches on the subject were made by President Naone, Kalookano, Frank Archer, J. U. Kawaiinui and Thomas E. Cook.

The meeting was enthusiastic and a unanimous vote was secured on the following resolution:

Whereas, We have heard that the President has nominated Hon. W. R. Castle to be Minister to Washington, and, in our opinion, such nomination is fitting and acceptable to the people of Hawaii; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Hawaiian Republican Club endorses said nomination of W. R. Castle to be Minister to Washington, and respectfully prays that the Senate unanimously confirm said nomination.

It is probable that a petition will soon be sent to the Legislature praying for the ratification of the President's act in nominating Hon. W. R. Castle Minister to Washington.

In the near future Hon. W. R. Castle and L. A. Thurston will be asked to address the Hawaiian Republican Club.

Representative Kamaoaha, of Hawaii, was an interested listener at the meeting.

### About George Ritman.

The Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier printed the following card regarding George Ritman:

Enclosed find a clipping from another daily paper printed in this city on February 18, 1895, which is as follows:

"The man Ritman mentioned in the dispatch was formerly an Ottumwan," says Mr. Riordan, "and left here eight years ago for the Hawaiian Islands. He used to be a moulder at the Ruffler. He was a fine singer, and never while here did any dynamiting, so far as I know." Possibly Ritman will return to Ottumwa.

I always had a high opinion of said Ritman.

## SLEEP AND REST

Are out of the question with Eczema. It is an agony of agonies. A torture of tortures.

It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance. It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles, filled with an acid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw, excoriated skin.

No part of the human skin is exempt.

It tortures, disfigures, humiliates more than all other skin diseases.

Tender babies are among its most numerous victims.

They are often born with it.

Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail even to relieve.

If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

It not only cures but

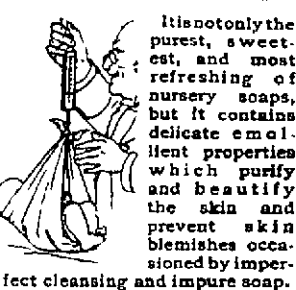
A single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure.

CUTICURA works wonders because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.



FROM THE MOMENT  
OF BIRTH

Use CUTICURA SOAP



Sold throughout the world.  
Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, \$1. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I.

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Blood," free.

fect cleansing and impure soap.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.  
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.  
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

## ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,  
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts  
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.  
All goods are guaranteed in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY  
DR. W. AVFRDAM, Manager.

## Pacific Hardware Co.,

## NEW GOODS

JUST TO HAND EX HELEN BREWER AND  
AUSTRALIA.

## House Furnishing Goods,

HARDWARE, NAILS, TOOLS,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK!

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Assets December 31st, 1894: \$204,638,783.96

A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S  
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature  
in Blue Ink across the Label.

in Blue Ink across the Label.

in Blue Ink across the Label.

in Blue Ink across the Label.

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in Blue Ink across the Label.

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in Blue Ink across the Label.

in Blue Ink across the Label.

EXTRACT  
OF MEAT

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## NEW GOODS

FOR

E. O. HALL & SON.

## JUST RECEIVED

## HENRY CLAY AND

## BOCK & COMPANY

## Choice Havana Cigars

## Hollister & Co.

## SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET  
ON THE

## Himalya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

SPECIFIC for ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

## HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

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## J. HOPP & CO.,

## FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

## BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware,

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes.

Shaving Stands,

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AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other good—  
too numerous to mention.

Repairing of all kinds promptly  
attended to. Furniture packed  
for the other islands. Special  
care given to Piano moving.

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## H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by  
their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and  
"J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by  
a number of vessels from Amer-  
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A Large and Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS,

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Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings,  
Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills,  
Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and  
colored MERINOS and CASHMERE,  
SATINS, VELVETS and FLUSHES,  
CHAIPE, &c.

## TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment;

Silken, Sleeveless, Stiffened,  
Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons,  
Serge, Kammgarns &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers,  
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,  
Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas,  
Rugs and Carpets,  
Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery,  
Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps,  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

## SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,  
Reichstein & Seiler Pianos, &c.

American and European Groceries,  
Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters,  
Oils and Paints, Canned Soda,  
Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,  
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine,  
Wrapping Paper, Burlaps,  
Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates,  
Square and Arch Firebricks,  
Sheet Zinc, Shee Lead,  
Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best,  
Galv. Corrugated Iron,  
Steel Rails, 18 and 20,  
R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates,  
Market Baskets,  
Demijohns and Corks.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's,  
Merchant's and Eldorado Flour,  
Salmon, Corned Beef,  
&c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms  
and at lowest prices.

BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS,

HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL

Merchandise

The HELEN BREWER brought us a  
large shipment of Goods among  
which will be found a

General and Complete Line

—OF—

Agricultural

Implements

AND TOOLS,

MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE,

INCLUDING

Lawn Mowers, Hay Cutters,  
Cow Bells, Family Grind Stones,  
Vices, Rope, Manila and Sisal;

Churns, Cart Axles

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Store Trucks,  
Staples, Belting, Fairbank Scales,  
Wooden Washboards, Refrigerators,

MEAT CUTTERS!

Ice Cream Freezers,  
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NOTICE.

Pearl Oil delivered to any part of the  
city at \$2.40 per case, c. o. d.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on  
sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPERMEN of Seattle, Wash., are making preparations for the reception of a party of Eastern journalists, who are making a tour of the Northwest. If the purse of the press were not proverbially short, an extension of the tour to Hawaii might be considered. They would be received right royally, and after viewing the country would doubtless be surprised at some of their own wise sayings that have resulted from handling Hawaiian problems at arm's length.

THAT the sins of the fathers have been visited upon the children is evidenced by the following ordinance against big sleeves passed by the town of Dedham, Mass., in 1639: "And be it further enacted, that no person whatsoever shall make a garment for women or any other sex with sleeves more than half an ell wide in the widest part, and so proportionate for bigger or smaller persons. And for present reformation of immoderate great sleeves and some other superfluities which may easily be redressed without much prejudice or spoil of garments, it is ordered, etc."

SENATOR SCHMIDT's business depression resolution caused some surprise among members of the Senate, and from first thought well it might. Guaged by the depression experienced in many parts of the United States, the country knows nothing of hard times. To all outward appearances general business has kept fairly well to the standard of former years. Surely it has not dropped to the starvation level. Notwithstanding this, the country has already suffered to a greater or less extent from the conditions existing in the market of its products. Possibly harder times are in store, and no doubt it. Such being the present case, however, it can do but little to lay prove an everlasting lesson to have the business leaders thoroughly investigated a record made of commercial organizations as to the best ways and means to aid the country's welfare.

France is struggling with a social problem that has engaged the attention of French legislators for twenty years past and appears about as far from an acceptable solution as it was the day it was first brought to the front. French citizens want to know the best way of dealing with their alien residents. Owing to the low birth rate the population remains about stationary, a decrease often being noted. Consequently the only increase comes through the influx of foreigners attracted by high wages and general advantageous conditions surrounding the common people.

On the other hand aliens add little to the financial or political welfare of the country. Of the 319,000 foreigners in Paris 301,000 are dependent upon their immediate earnings and in all France there are about 1,100,000 European aliens living upon French industry. This showing does not meet the approval of the patriotic Frenchman who looks upon these alien residents much the same as Americans of the West regard the Chinese—leeches on the public finance.

A SPECIAL LABOR CENSUS.

The statements that are made at the present time are of such a general nature that they are used with equal ease as the weapons of the friends or enemies of the country. A certain number of various nationalities are known to be employed in the several industries of the country but for exact data we are sadly deficient. It is known that there is a general mixture of nationalities with a liberal sprinkling of Chinese and Japanese, but how

are engaged in business? Of these facts practically nothing is known and this is none the less true of the Japanese than of every other nationality. It is not only a matter of interest but of vital importance that the people of the country should know the exact conditions surrounding them. Nothing has ever been gained by beautiful generalities. Facts and figures obtained by a thorough going investigation that can be looked upon as a sound basis is what is needed and the sooner it is obtained the more intelligently can the racial and labor problems be dealt with. The expense would be nominal, a mere bagatelle when the benefit is taken into account.

Why did the Executive make a mistake? Why should one name be stricken out? Echo answers, why. The man-who-knows-it-all asks why and unable to answer his own question stands dejectedly looking at his feet wondering why his brains have deserted his head at this critical juncture when all his inventive powers are called into action. There is a fond hope that the statement that "Mr. Castle isn't the proper man, simply because he isn't," is going to sway the opinions of members of the Senate who are accustomed to dealing with common sense facts rather than high flown generalities. On the line of the same generalities it is assumed that the ADVERTISER will push Mr. Castle to the wire and claim the heat whether he wins or not. "The ADVERTISER is the Castle organ." On the same grounds our contemporary is the Murray organ or the McCandless organ. There is as much truth in the former statement as there is in the latter, and we leave it to the oracle of public welfare to pass upon the amount of credence to be given either assertion. We have nothing to say against Mr. Murray or Mr. McCandless; they are both good citizens, and we will stand by them even to sending them to Washington if such an event is deemed best for the country's good. If it is really true that they have an "organ" we congratulate them, but we are sorry for Mr. Castle since he gets the name without the game.

## THE GRADUATES

making a place that shall complete the successful career of the past seems a very easy matter. There is a certain amount of intoxication to the last year of school life, and the grand finale which ushers the neophytes into the hard realities of life. They have suffered the trials of lower classmates and gradually, by dint of conscientious work at their studies, have made their way up the ladder of knowledge and of social standing as mapped out by class lines. With the senior studies have come senior dignities. As members of the highest class in the institution they have taken part in social functions, they have possibly come prominently before the public at athletic events, as officers or members of literary societies, and have gained a notoriety not altogether distasteful to young manhood.

Put upon the world, thrown into competition for daily bread, the world forgets A. B. of the class X. Y. He is simply a common, every-day man. He is just out of college and really doesn't know much of the practical side of life. He has a great deal to learn. In applying for a position it makes little difference what college he comes from. The first question that meets him is "What can you do?" It is very often the case that he is obliged to take a position much below that of a friend who has gone into business from the common school. The graduate finds that at the outset the world does not seem to appreciate his ability. Then again, life is different. He has to pay his own board bill and he finds that he cannot spend his time at parties and enjoying other social pleasures. He cannot skip a day and tell his employer that he will make it up tomorrow. There is no cutting recitations in business life. He must keep pegging away, with his nose "close to the grind stone," as there are a hundred and one ready to fill his place and do his work quite as well.

The realities of life thus thrust upon the graduate come hard, but accordingly as he accepts them logically, pockets his pride, takes off his coat and works with a will, mindful that the plaudits of commencement day were but a passing show to be forgotten as soon as possible except as a pleasant memory of his alma mater, so is his success in life assured. His weight in the balance is now gauged on a different standard, and it is one of the most important points in his life to recognize and appreciate the change in that standard. It may be years, possibly a lifetime, before he appears before the public with the same prominence as on graduation day. There will be times when he will wonder if the days spent in study were not days wasted.

the reward may not be reaped in the blowing horn and sounding tymbal of publicity, personal satisfaction resulting from an honest, upright life is worth far more than the loud applause of a passing hour.

Nor every man who is thin would thank you for losing him. He doesn't want to be fat and for every good reason. The necessary fat is a load to carry about, it interferes with a man's power to work, shortens his wind, and dulls his wits.

Yet, on the other hand, a certain amount of flesh is needed for health and comfort. For example, a man five feet high should weigh about 120 lbs.; and man six feet, six inches, 145 lbs.; a man six feet, 178 lbs. It is a regular ascending scale. The insurance companies allow a variation of 7 per cent. above or below it, and beyond those limits charge extra premium. One shouldn't weigh much over or under his proper weight if he wants to be sound and hearty—and we all do want that.

Now we will tell you how Mr. Thomas Crosby, being under weight, gained seven pounds in a week. He had lost 1½ stone, which is too much off for a man who was never before a heavy body. He had been told it was this way. He was right enough up to May, 1891. At that time he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He had a nasty taste in his mouth—like rotten eggs, he says—and a thick, slimy stuff came out of his mouth. He had appetite then, and when he did eat it was, as you might say, under compulsion; and right afterwards he would have great pain in his stomach and chest. Plainly, something was amiss with him in that direction. He was dizzy, and could hardly run over him as though he were threatened with fever. Of course we should expect a man who is handled in this way to lose strength. Mr. Crosby lost strength. In fact, he got so weak and nervous that he was unable to stand. He said that when a current of electricity were running through him.

To use his own words: "I rapidly lost flesh, was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  stone lighter, and could hardly walk about. Once my parents thought I was dying and sent in haste for the doctor, who, however, did not find anything the matter, and one at Haxby, but they were not able to help me. Our vicar, Rev. Mr. Overton, recommended me to the Lincoln Infirmary, where I attended for eight weeks as an outdoor patient, without benefit."

Soon afterwards Mr. Sharp, a chemist, at Epworth, spoke to me of the virtues of a medicine known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Being interested in what he said, I left off trying other things and began to take it. After a few days I felt much better, and presently I gained seven pounds in a week. At that rate I soon got back to my work, and have had the best of health ever since. I tell these facts to everybody, and am perfectly willing they should be known, and that I may be a blessing to some. I am, Dear Brother, Yours truly, J. H. DODDAS, Ferry Road Epworth, near Doncaster, December 23rd 1892."

After reading Mr. Crosby's story we scarcely need to ask why he lost flesh. The minute he stopped eating and digesting his usual allowance of food he began to fall away. I rees, they say, grow as much from the air by means of their leaves, as the do from the soil. If they stop eating and digesting they get built up through their stomachs. Indigestion and dyspeppia (Mr. Crosby's complaint) stops this process and poisons those who have it, besides. That accounts for all the painful and dangerous symptoms our friend speaks of. The doctors do what they can, but, unluckily, they don't see assess the medicine that goes to the bottom of disease and cures it. The doctor's brother, Dr. Sear's Purative Syrup, and nothing else, so far as we know. It restores digestion, and digestion covers the bones with fat enough for health and good looks.

**MR. WILHELM LANZ** is authorized from and after this date to sign our firm name by procuration.  
**F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.**  
 Honolulu, June 15, 1895  
 4021 3t 1694-1t

**NOTICE IC HEREBY GIVEN**  
 That the Term of the Fourth Circuit Court, to be held at Honolulu, Hamakua, Hawaii, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, is hereby postponed until MONDAY, the 8th day of July, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
 By the Court  
 DANIEL PORTER, Clerk  
 Hilo, June 4th, 1895. 1662-3w alt


**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**  
 That the Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited  
 has been incorporated on the 29th day of March,  
 1906. That the principal place of business is  
 Hilo, on the island of Hawaii. And that the  
 following officers have been duly elected for the  
 ensuing year, viz  
 Charles H. Wetmore. . . . . President.  
 Josephine Deyo. . . . . Treas-  
 Eleanor M. LeBlond. . . . . ner-  
 Secretary.  
**ELEANOR M. LE BLOND**  
 Secretary  
 Hilo, May 13th, 1906. 1970 3w

**ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING**  
business to transact with the Humnula  
Sheep Station Company are forbidden to travel  
over the roads or trails on the lands controlled by  
said company without previously obtaining per-  
mits.  
Dogs found on the land will be destroyed, and  
no bands of animals be allowed to pass over the  
roads

**HUMNULA SHEEP STATION COMPANY.**  
Kalaheba, April 20, 1897. 1065-17

**FRED. PHILP,**  
Saddle and Harness Maker.  
MANUFACTURERS

**SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS**  
AND  
**SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,**  
He uses nothing but the best material  
and everything is made by  
**FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,**  
Under his personal Supervision.  
No machine made or imported harness  
kept in stock.  
A full line of CHAMOIS, SPONGES,  
COMBS, BRUSHES, OILS, DRESSING SOAP,  
&c., and everything for horsemen's use,  
kept constantly on hand.  
Island Orders solicited and satisfaction  
guaranteed.  
Remember the Place, No 92 King  
St. P. O. Box 133. TEL. 811  
1642-17



A rectangular rubber stamp with a decorative border. The word "RUBBER" is stamped in large, bold, capital letters. Below it, the word "STAMP" is stamped in smaller, bold, capital letters. The stamp is placed on a piece of paper with a grid pattern.

June 14, 1895.

"The rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer." Such is the general impression. Is it true? The rich have grown richer, the well-to do have become rich, the poor have become well-to do in some cases. The poor however are still with us. Many are found in extreme poverty. Do industrial conditions tend to extremes? Have the hoards of the rich been filled from the pockets of the poor, as is implied in the above quotation.

Riches and poverty are relative terms. Considered relatively, the very rich and the very poor, are farther apart than ever before. This may be true, and still the very poor may be at a higher point in conveniences and even the comforts of life, than was attainable in the past.

It must be remembered that better pecuniary conditions encourage artificial wants, and that under the stress of such wants, that what were once considered luxuries became necessities. Gratification of artificial wants cannot easily be denied. So it comes to pass that the style of living is advanced.

The laborer out of employment finds that in prosperous times he has lived up to the limits of wages earned. Envy seizes the suffering employee. Can we rightly blame him? Sympathy will not relieve his distress. Charity is distasteful to him. Work, whereby he may secure food, clothing and shelter, is his desire. But work is not always at hand. What means can he use to secure support in times of forced idleness? One answer rises to every mind: While employed and earning wages he should have foresight enough to lay aside a part of his daily earnings.

If a home is not attractive there is something wrong. Anyone can make it attractive if they will only make an effort. It isn't altogether a question of beauty; it is largely a question of health. Leaving out all considerations of attractiveness and looking at the matter only on the side of comfort, a person's health should be the object of greatest care and thought. One of the first things in building or renting a house is the sanitary condition. See that the drainage is perfect in every respect. This one particular point you can't afford to overlook.

Those having homes or intending to build will do well to examine into the merits of our Porcelain Lined Soil Pipes and Fittings; they are coated on the inside with the same material as our celebrated baths, and prevent rust and the accumulation of dirt, in addition to adding great strength to the iron by being annealed by the process. The baths are one of the many things we have considered in our selection of stock and wish to make a thorough examination of these as well.

The Enameled Rolled Rim Bath Tubs are one of the many things that go to make a nursery complete, and for hospital use they cannot be duplicated. We have the same thing suitable for families, being so arranged and partially sunk in the floor that they utilize all waste space. The Enameled Plain Kitchen Sink, Laundry Tubs and Standard Open Lavatory go to make your home complete, and the sanitary condition of your house is perfect.

**The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.**  
Opposite "Spears" Block,  
FOOT FRONT BUILDING







**CAN USE ANY RIFLE**  
National Guard Officers So Declare by Resolution Last Night.  
A full meeting of National Guard officers was held at military headquarters Wednesday for the presentation of a resolution arising out of the restriction regarding rifles used in the service. Heretofore the Lee-Remington and Springfield have been the only rifles allowed. Some members of the Sharpshooters have been in the habit of shooting with Winchester and Sharps-Burchard, and thought that the use of these should be granted them.  
In consequence of this fact, a resolution was offered last night by Major McLeod, allowing the use of any military rifle of 45 calibre.  
This was passed without much opposition. The other regulations were not interfered with.  
The resolution was thought by the officers of the military to be a good one, as it will allow those who have used rifles other than those heretofore allowed by the regulations.  
Although the resolution arose from expressions of Sharpshooter's members, other military organizations will be allowed the same privilege.

**ART LEAGUE LAST VIEW.**  
Music by Berger's Orchestra. Thanks Tendered Miss King.  
The last view of art works at Kilohana Art League was given Wednesday. Over fifty persons were present and expressed themselves much pleased with what they saw. Professor Berger's orchestra furnished delightful music, which not only attracted people to the rooms, but drew around the street corners below a large crowd of music-loving persons.  
The very good scheme of posting catalogues of various sections in their proper places, was hit upon by Miss Parke.  
Works of art will be removed tomorrow morning and during the two following.  
Members of the League express their warmest thanks to Miss King for the faithfulness with which she has performed the duty of overseeing and caring for pictures.

**JAPANESE METHODISTS**  
Dedicate Their First Temple of Worship in America  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 2 - An event that will be noted throughout the civilized world was the dedication in San Francisco yesterday of the first Methodist Japanese church edifice in the United States. Several church organizations exist and some very effective evangelical work has been done by the Presbyterians, Adventists and Methodists in this country, yet no temple of worship was erected for the Japanese until the Methodists took hold of the work with their usual vigor and spirit. The result is a beautiful house of worship on the south side of Pine street, between Hyde and Larkin.  
The ground, building and equipment of the church cost, according to the report of the treasurer, \$20,900. To pay off the entire debt outstanding the sum of \$1300 must be raised, and Dr. M. C. Harris, presiding elder, announced that he intended to take a Bible in one hand, and a subscription paper in the other and go to every American citizen of his acquaintance and extend the privilege of subscribing something to liquidate the debt.  
Rev. Dr. Hirst asked him which hand he intended to carry the subscription in, and the elder replied, "The right hand."  
The auditorium of the temple is on the second floor. It will accommodate 400 people. Light is supplied by six chandeliers and altar jets. The residence of the pastor, the dormitory and printing office are in the rear of the building, on the lot belonging to the congregation. The church building alone cost \$7000.  
The pastor of the church, Rev. S. Doi, was trained in a Japanese college. He came to this State and was admitted to the California M. E. Conference, being now an ordained minister. In the promotion of the mission work among the Japanese in California, Rev. Dr. Harris is regarded as one of the ablest and most successful leaders. All the visiting clergymen yesterday gave testimony to his zeal and perseverance in the work.

**A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism**  
WESTMINSTER, Cal., March 21, 1894  
—Some time ago, on awakening one morning, I found that I had rheumatism in my knee so badly that as I remarked to my wife, it would be impossible for me to attend to business that day. Remembering that I had some of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my medicine chest, I rubbed it thoroughly with it on the affected joint, and with a half hour I was completely relieved. I am glad to find that the business of the best friend on the market. I feel it is a positive guarantee. I have been sold by all medical dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agent.

**TEA AND TENNIS.**  
Large Crowd of Fashionables Present at Tennis Club Yesterday.  
Friends of the Pacific Tennis Club gave the members of that organization the pleasure of their company at the courts on Union Square yesterday afternoon. Some of the best lady players of the city were present, consequently when pitted against each other the sets played brought out to good advantage their skill with the racket.  
During the afternoon tea was served on the lawn under the trees. Mrs. Eleanor Graham presided at the table.  
Among those present were Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Eleanor Graham, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Haas, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, Miss Lyons, of Oswego, N. Y., Miss Butler, of New York City, Misses Nellie Kitchen, May Mott-Smith, May Atkinson, Kaufmann, Crane, Kate McGrew, Bella V. da, Monroe, Helen Wilder, Rowena Dowsett, Messrs. G. Lyon, of Oswego, N. Y., Major Potter, Dr. Hibbets, Paymaster Phillips and Lieutenant McVeigh, of the Bennington, Walter and Douglas McBryde, G. P. Wilder, Obentauffer and A. St. Martin Mackintosh.

**MONTHLY W. C. T. U.**  
Work Accomplished by the Order. Woman's Exchange Continued.  
The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held in Central Union church parlors Tuesday with a goodly number of ladies present.  
Mrs. McCully-Higgins gave a most interesting talk on temperance work in the city of Charleston, Mass. Methods of work were cleverly outlined.  
Mrs. Lyman, president of the W. C. T. U. in Hilo, spoke of the union temperance meetings held in that city at intervals of a month. The great help of the Hawaiian ladies in furthering temperance work was referred to as a very large factor in its success. Mrs. Lyman said Hilo contained but one saloon, and an effort would soon be made to have that closed.  
Mrs. W. Hopper and Mrs. O. H. Gulick reported on the flourishing condition of the Woman's Exchange, which was started some time ago. The Union voted that it be continued three months longer.  
Miss Mary Green spoke encouragingly of her temperance work among the Hawaiians and of her boys constituting the Band of Hope.

The old idea that  
**Consumption**  
is hereditary and incurable is now known to be a mistake. Scientists have proved beyond a doubt that consumption is contagious, but that there is danger of contracting the disease only when the system is such that it is unable to resist the germ.  
**Angier's Petroleum Emulsion**  
is an antiseptic Food Medicine that will do more than any other remedy to prevent and cure consumption. It is far superior to cod liver oil and is much pleasanter to take.  
50 cts. and \$1.00  
Our books, "Health and Beauty" sent free.  
ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Boston

**SOLD BY**  
**HOBSON DRUG CO.,**  
Wholesale Agents.  
**Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!**  
IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE  
**FERTILIZER.**

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company have just received per "Helen Brewer"  
50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,  
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,  
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,  
25 Tons Common Superphosphate.  
Also per "Helen Brewer" and other vessels,  
Nitrate of Soda,  
Sulphate of Ammonia,  
Sulphate of Potash  
Muricate of Potash and Kainit.  
**High Grade Manures**  
A. F. COOKE, Agent.  
1654-3m

1776. 1894.  
Hurrah FOR THE 4th of July! Hurrah for the Republic of Hawaii, July 4th.  
1895. 1895.  
Has Imported a Large and Well Selected Stock of New Designs in  
**FIREWORKS**  
AND TORPEDOES.  
American and Hawaiian Bunting!  
FLAGS, ALL SIZES,  
AMERICAN AND HAWAIIAN SHIELDS  
Stars and Stripes and Red  
White and Blue Bunting  
**FIREWORK BALLOONS!**  
Horse Head Plumes, Moss Paper Festoonings in Red, White and Blue, Etc.  
Tissue Wreaths.  
Island Orders Promptly Attended to.  
These Goods are NEW and FRESH of the best Quality and will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.  
**The I X L,**  
Corner Nuuanu and King Streets.  
S. W. LEDERER.

**WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD**  
Use LOLA MONTEZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE FOR MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.  
MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.  
MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.  
MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or oiliness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.  
MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.  
**MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.**  
26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu.  
Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

**Mothers**  
No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.  
**ART ENAMEL PAINTS**  
Tissue Paper, Asbestos Paper!  
Wires for paper flower work now on hand.  
**Picture Framing**  
Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.  
We are now offering something first-class in **Colored Photos.**

**NESTLE'S MILK FOOD**  
IS WITH THE  
Holmster Drug Company, Limited  
523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.  
CHAS. BREWER & CO. LTD.  
Boston Line of Packages  
Shippers will please take notice that the  
**AMERICAN BARK**  
AMY TURNER,  
Leaves New York on or about MAY 15 for this port, if sufficient induce ment offers.  
For further information, apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO. 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass., or to  
The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo J. A. Martin agent

**Metropolitan Market**  
King Street.  
Choicest Meats  
—FROM—  
Finest Herds.  
G. J. WALLER, Prop.  
FAMILIES AND SHIPPING  
SUPPLIED ON HORT NOTICE  
—AND AT THE—  
Lowest Market Prices.  
All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.  
BENSON SMITH & CO  
JOBBER AND MANUFACTURERS  
PHARMACISTS  
Pure Drugs,  
CHEMICALS,  
Medicinal Preparations,  
AND  
PATENT MEDICINES  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.  
113 and 115 Fort Street.  
**BEAVER SALOON**  
H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.  
Begg to announce to his friends and the public in general  
That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.  
—THE FINEST GRADES OF—  
Tobaccos,  
Cigars, Pipes and  
Smoker's Sundries  
Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.  
—One of Brunswick & Balke's—  
Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate 8213-q  
W. H. RICE,  
STOCK RAISER and DEALER  
HERDER OF  
Fine Horses and Cattle  
From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion..... Captain Grawl Native bred Stallion..... Boswell  
ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF  
Bulls, Cows and Calves  
From the Celebrated Bulls  
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Assets \$ 42,632,000  
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.  
TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893, £11,054,697 7s. 6d.  
1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000 £ 2,000,000  
2—Paid-up Capital 2,750,000 2,750,000  
3—Fire Funds 387,500 387,500  
4—Life and Annuity Funds 5,023,197 11 07 5,023,197 11 07  
Total £11,054,697 7s. 6d.  
Revenue Fire Branch 1,555,482 2  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,338,974 15 2  
Total £2,894,456 17 2  
The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.  
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER CO  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.  
TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company, -OF HAMBURG-  
Capital of the Co. and Reserve Reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 101,850,000  
Total Reichsmarks 107,850,000  
**NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company,** -OF HAMBURG-  
Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks 8,830,000  
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 35,000,000  
Total Reichsmarks 43,830,000  
The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.  
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**INSURANCE**  
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AGENTS FOR  
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**INSURANCE**  
**Northern Assurance Co**  
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.  
ESTABLISHED 1836.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
**Marine Insurance Co., Ltd**  
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The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of A. SCHAEFER & CO 1856 ty  
**GERMAN LLOYD**  
Marine Insurance Company  
-OF BRELIN-  
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General Insurance Company,  
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The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.  
1899 ty F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. General Agents  
**GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY**  
For Sea, River & Land Transport  
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Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.  
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**PIANOS**  
best in time for one year payment. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty  
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## LAND ACT BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Today a Bill to Incorporate Honolulu Electric Railway Company.

### COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBERS.

Presidential Appointments for Confirmation Thursday—Thirty-one Sections of Land Legislation Acted on. Questions Asked Minister Hatch.

The Senate met at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon according to adjournment, with all members present. The report of the Secretary was adopted as read. The Secretary announced that a message would be presented from the President. As this was not forth coming, the regular order of business was taken up. Under the report of committees Senator Rice stated that cards containing the names of the standing committees were ready for distribution. These were distributed among the members. Senator Brown introduced a resolution setting June 19th as the day on which the Senate should elect the members of the Council of State. Senator McCandless offered an amendment to the effect that the Senate should nominate rather than elect the members. His amendment was not accepted, and the resolution as presented was adopted.

Senator Wright asked that a janitor be appointed. Minister Hatch suggested that the Foreign Office janitor could look after the room, and stated that the salary of a special janitor might be saved. The suggestion met with approval, and Mr. Hatch was requested to provide for the janitors. On motion of Senator Brown the rule to employ an interpreter and translator was dispensed with. Pending the arrival of the President's message a recess was declared.

At the close of the recess Major Potter presented the message of President Dole containing the appointments made by the Executive. These included members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme and Circuit courts, and the diplomatic and consular corps. On motion of Senator Waterhouse the consideration of the message was made the order of business for Thursday. Adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

### House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18TH—FOURTH DAY.

The time of the House was consumed in discussing the Land Act,



HON. GEO. N. WILCOX, SENATOR FROM FOURTH DISTRICT.

which, after the usual routine, was heard in committee of the whole. Under suspension of the rules, the House proceeded to elect a Vice-Speaker.

Rep. Hanuana nominated G. P. Kamao; Rep. Bond named E. E. Richards, who declined. Kamao was elected.

Rep. Kamao moved House proceed with consideration of Bill No. 1.

Under suspension of the rules, the bill was read second time by title and referred to select committee of five. The rules called for a committee of three, but owing to importance of the measure, it was thought desirable to add two additional members.

On motion the House went into committee of the whole.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

Education and Sanitary—E. C. Bond, A. Pali, E. E. Richards. Revision, Enrollment and Printing—E. E. Richards, E. C. Bond.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the Land bill. Rep. Kamao was called to the chair.

It was concluded to discuss the bill section by section.

The Attorney General was called on several times to define meaning of certain sections.

Only a few sections were considered when the House at 12:05 adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration of the Land Act was continued.

Rep. Richards called attention to section 4 as conflicting with Article 12 of the Constitution respecting Eminent Domain, so far as taking private lands without compensation.

The Attorney General explained to the satisfaction of the House that deeds issued under the Act reserved the privilege of taking such lands as might be needed for roads, etc.

In considering Section 18 Rep. Richards asked the Attorney General to explain why proceeds of public lands should be set apart as a special fund for the payment of Government debts. Explanation made that bonds were issued on a basis of Government holdings. Current expenses should be paid out of current funds. Unless there was something valuable to secure in debtedness the Government credit would be lessened.

Rep. Ryckoff thought exception should be made to enable the Government to purchase desirable properties which would prove particularly remunerative.

The Minister of Finance was heartily in favor of such and classed them as

re-investments. He favored referring the section to a committee. This was done.

When Part V was reached Rep. Ryckoff declared his opposition to any and all kind of leases; everybody wanted to own their own land. Land is wanted for the many people, not the few. He favored maximum tenure of public land leases at 15 instead of 21 years as in the printed draft, making a motion to that effect, which failed to receive a second. Passed as in the draft, with date of renewal two years before expiration of lease, instead of one, as made by the Attorney-General.

At 3:05 p. m. Rep. Naone moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The Chairman reported that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 31, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, with amendments, had been considered and remanded for passage. Section 7 had been referred to a select committee; 18, 29, 31 referred to a committee.

Rep. Robertson moved that the report of the committee of the whole be amended by referring sections passed to Public Lands Committee. Carried, and amended report adopted.

The Attorney-General announced that Acts 2, 3, 4, relating to financial matters, were ready for consideration. He moved they be taken from the table and referred to Finance Committee.

Rep. Robertson moved a suspension of the rules in order to give notice of the introduction of a bill by motion to incorporate the Honolulu Electric Railway Company. This bill will be introduced Wednesday.

Rep. Robertson propounded the following questions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

First—Has the Government authorized the introduction of any Chinese laborers under Chapter 80 of the laws of 1892?

Second—If so, how many?

Third—How many Chinese are there now in the country on six months residence permits under said law?

At 3:40 p. m. the House adjourned till 10 a. m. Wednesday.

### WRECK OF THE COLIMA.

Graphic Account by Third Officer Hansen.

MAZATLAN, Mex., June 2 (via Nogat).—Third Officer Hansen gives a graphic account of the wreck of the Colima. He arrived here on the San Juan, and possibly is the one surviving officer of the wrecked steamship. This is the story which he related:

"I was standing on the weather side of the pilot-house when the Colima shipped a heavy sea. She would not mind her rudder, and, though the engines were working smoothly, got into the trough of the sea and could not get out.

"Captain Taylor and Chief Officer Griffiths were on the bridge doing all that was possible to head out to sea, first with a slow bell and then with full speed, but without success.

"About 10:43 o'clock we were struck by a terrific squall. The high seas careened the steamship well over. She partly righted, when a second squall struck her. The sea broke over the vessel. She careened, never recovered and sank almost immediately.

"The last I saw of Captain Taylor he was on the bridge blowing a whistle as warning. As the steamship careened for the last time he was undoubtedly carried away by the high sea which swept the vessel.

"I jumped over the bow when the Colima was on her side with masts and smokestack under water, and succeeded in getting on some wreckage," continued Third Officer Hansen in relating his experience.

"Afterwards, with six others who were on the bits of wreckage, we made a raft and all crowded on top of it. Three of the men were washed off by the waves, but one of them was afterward rescued, making five of us on the raft when we were picked up."

### AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ROME.

To Be Similar to That in Athens for the Study of Archeology.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Professor William Gardner Hale, head of the department of Latin in the University of Chicago, has been placed at the head of the American School of Classics at Rome, founded jointly by the Archeological Institute and the Philological Association. Professor Hale will hold the directorship of the school for one year and then give place to Professor Minthurn Warren of the Johns Hopkins University for the second year.

The associate director for this year will be Professor A. L. Frothingham of Princeton. This school will be conducted on the same plan as the American school at Athens. Sufficient money has been raised to insure its existence for three years. It will probably be established at the Aurora Casino Palace, the villa of Ludovisi. Two fellowships have been established of the value of \$800 each.

Four fellows in the University of Chicago will accompany Professor Hale. They are Messrs. Shipley and Hellena, Professor Dixon, of Olivet College, Mich., and Professor Swearingen of Millbrook's College, Miss. The principal subjects of study will be "Roman Private Life from the Monuments," "Topography of Rome," "Ancient Art and Latin Inscriptions."

Professor Hale graduated from Phillips' Exter Academy and took his bachelor's degree from Harvard in 1870, leading his class. He was a professor at Cornell before he came to Chicago. He is the associate editor of the Classical Review and has written notable treatises on Latin construction.

Some time ago I was taken sick with a cramp in the stomach, followed by diarrhoea. I took a couple of doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was immediately relieved. I consider it the best medicine in the market for all such complaints. I have sold her remedy to others and every one who uses it speaks highly of it. J. W. STRICKLER, Valley Center, Cal. For sale by all medical dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

J. Nakaleka died at his home in Halawa, Molokai, on the 11th of June. Mr. Nakaleka served several terms in the Legislature and held several Government positions under the monarchy.

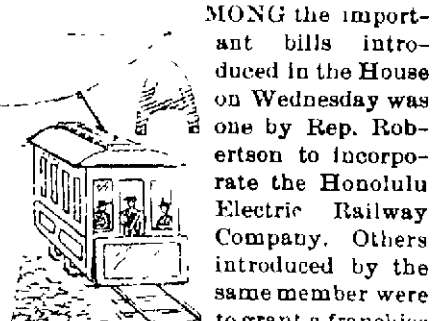
## THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY BILL.

Introduced in the House Wednesday by Rep. Robertson.

### BILL TO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Spirited Debate in House Over Sections of Land Bill—Pay of Officers Fixed. Labor Commission Favors Immediate Census—Council of State Members.

MONG the important bills introduced in the House on Wednesday was one by Rep. Robertson to incorporate the Honolulu Electric Railway Company. Others introduced by the same member were to grant a franchise for lighting Hilo with electricity, and to regulate selling of articles by traveling agents.



Senate.

FIFTH DAY, Wednesday, June 19.

After the opening exercises in the Senate Wednesday morning the secretary read a report from the Labor Commission calling attention to the difficulties experienced in attempting to give a statement of the number of the various nationalities employed by the several industries of the islands. The report set forth the necessity of the work on the regular census beginning at once. The regular period for the census comes in 1896, and by beginning the work a year earlier much needed data could be put at the disposal of the country. It was also recommended that \$12,000 be appropriated for the purpose. The report was referred to the Committee on Education.

The election of members of the Council of State was the special order for the day. Previous to proceeding with the election a recess was declared and a second caucus held. When the doors of the Senate were again opened, it was voted that the matter of election be tabled to be taken up on vote of the Senate. It was decided in the secret session to postpone the election of the council until the House of Representatives had named its members.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Waterhouse presented the petition of the Hawaiian Republican Club endorsing the appointment of W. R. Castle as minister to Washington. The petition was tabled to be considered with the appointments. A motion to adjourn to 10 o'clock Thursday was carried, and the special committee on the land law began its labors in dissecting the Act.

### House of Representatives.

The morning session of the House was mostly confined to routine matters.

A petition from South Kona for a schoolhouse was presented by Rep. Kamao. Referred to Education Committee.

The Finance Committee, through Chairman McBryde, reported favorably on the bill to Regulate the Currency. Laid on the table for consideration with the bill.

Following this Rep. Robertson introduced three bills, as mentioned above.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Hatch replied as follows to the questions propounded by Rep. Robertson the day previous:

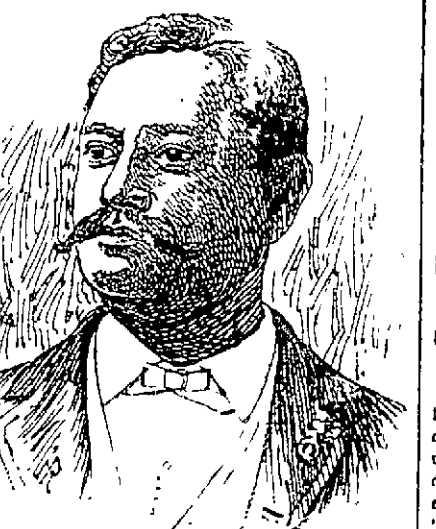
Q. Has the Government authorized the introduction of any Chinese laborers under Chapter 80, Laws of 1892?

A. Yes; it has.

Q. If so, how many?

A. Two hundred and eighty-seven. Of these, thirty-five arrived by the Belgic March 2, 1892. Of the remainder, 125 permits had been returned. It is not expected that the balance can be utilized, owing to objections on the part of the authorities at Hongkong. Under the law as amended by act of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic, dated March 19, 1895, 1345 permits have been issued. There have been no arrivals as yet.

Q. How many Chinese are there



HON. D. L. NAONE, MEMBER FROM FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT AND SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

now in the country on six months residence permits under said law?

A. Including 115 now on the quarantine grounds, there are 1363.

Rep. Hanuana introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, no pay having been fixed for officers of the House, the following salaries be paid: Interpreter, \$10 a day; Clerk, \$10 a day; Sergeant-at-Arms and Messenger, \$5 a day.

This called forth considerable argument from several members. Rep. Robertson thought the scale was too high for the amount of work to be performed. The duties of the Secretary would be less onerous than at

the last Legislature. The same would apply to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Five dollars a day was more than a first class mechanic received. An amendment advocating pay of Clerk at \$7 and Sergeant-at-Arms \$3 30 a day was introduced by the member.

Rep. Hanuana inclined to the belief that if the member from the Fourth District continued to introduce bills as rapidly as commenced this morning, the Secretary would have as much, if not more, work to accomplish than at previous sessions.

Rep. Kamao was of the opinion that the Clerk should receive as much compensation as the Interpreter, citing ratio paid during the last Legislature.

On a tie the Speaker voted against the amendment.

The rates were finally adjusted at Secretary \$4; Interpreter \$10, Sergeant-at-Arms \$4.

After Rep. Robertson had moved for a joint committee of the Senate and House on printing of the rules, which was carried, the House went into committee of the whole on the Land Act.

Part VII, Inalienable Homesteads, Section 34, caused a general argument regarding fee of \$2 to sub-agent when making application for lots.

Consideration of the Land bill continued and occupied the attention of the House all the afternoon.

An amendment by Rep. Hanuana to insert in first line of Section 35, as portion of qualifications of applicants, "and who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii," called forth eloquence from several members.

Rep. Richards did not favor the amendment. He said there were many good men who had not taken the oath to support the Republic. This should not prevent them from acquiring homesteads. No political distinction should be made when it was desired to secure lands.

Rep. Naone spoke eloquently and at length in favor of the qualification. The Republic had been established more than a year; those who had not taken the oath should not be allowed any privileges. Opponents of the Government, if they secured lands, would be still more antagonistic. The amendment was wise and timely, and he hoped it would prevail.

Rep. Kaco thought the section as printed strong enough, and would vote against the amendment.

Rep. Robertson spoke strongly against the amendment. It was aimed solely against native Hawaiians. He was not in favor of royalists and their doctrines, but thought it was going just a little too far to deprive a man of a home on this account. Natives who, through ill-advice and stubbornness, had failed to come into the fold should be pitied rather than try to show them the error of their ways by enactment of specific legislation. Sooner or later they would recognize existing affairs.

Rep. Hanuana said the amendment was something that could be complied with easily. Those who stood out against the Government like stubborn jackasses needed something to whip them into line. He recited an incident in the early life of almost every man to bear out the stand taken by him. He thought those who failed to support the Government should not derive any benefits from it.

The Attorney-General told how numbers of natives had deprived themselves of the right to vote, etc., through failure to take prescribed oath. While this was true, he did not believe it wise to insert the amendment. Amendment lost on standing vote of 8 to 5.

Several changes of a minor nature were made in preceding sections, several being referred to committees.

A motion of Rep. Naone at 2:45 that the committee rise, report progress, etc., was defeated.

After consideration of sections up to 46, the committee at 3:40, on motion of Rep. Hanuana, reported progress as above.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. Thursday morning.

### Coffee as a Germ Killer.

Coffee has been found by a German investigator to possess marked germicidal properties. Pure coffee of the ordinary strength in which it is utilized as a beverage killed cholera bacilli in three hours and typhus bacilli in 24 hours. The anti-bacterial substances seem to be developed in the coffee bean by the roasting process.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS.

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ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNITION of this BALM is its immense sale through the world and its justly deserved fame.

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Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

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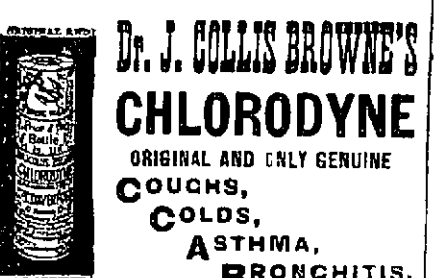
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